

Kenyon College

Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange

Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1853

11-29-1853

Democratic Banner, November 29. 1853

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digital.kenyon.edu/banner1853>



Part of the [United States History Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

"Democratic Banner, November 29. 1853" (1853). *Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1853*. 30.
<https://digital.kenyon.edu/banner1853/30>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in Mount Vernon Banner Historic Newspaper 1853 by an authorized administrator of Digital Kenyon: Research, Scholarship, and Creative Exchange. For more information, please contact noltj@kenyon.edu.

THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

VOLUME 17.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1853.

NUMBER 32.

CLOTHING WAREHOUSE!

I. H. WEAVER & Co.,
DEALERS IN
READY-MADE
CLOTHING!

Are now ready to offer to all purchasers of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND FURNISHING GOODS,
Greater inducements than ever to make their store

HEAD-QUARTERS.

They are aware that competition in their line of
business has become active, and have had this
constantly in view in getting up their

FALL & WINTER STOCK

Having purchased a LARGE AMOUNT OF
CLOTHING manufactured entirely by men, and
which is pronounced by all judges who examine it
to be the

Best Made and Trimmed Clothing
they have seen, And they desire also to call the
attention of the public to one FACT, not German
Jew Rapinowide, but

A FACT,
To wit:—They have made arrangements with
importing houses, in the East, to forward regularly

THE VERY BEST
COATS, VESTS, PANTS,
AND

FINE CLOTHES,
DIRECT FROM
BOSTON,

To which we invite the attention of the public to
CALL AT OUR

Store Rooms,
AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Gentlemen who purchase CLOTHING will find a
PLENDED ASSORTMENT at prices that will
BE PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY.

BOY'S
READY-MADE
CLOTHING.

They ask an examination of specimen's of BOY'S
SUITS OF CLOTHES,
Intending to make arrangements for a constant
supply.

Every article in this establishment has been se-
lected with care, and they are confident that they
can give entire satisfaction and establish a perma-
nent business.

NEWSPAPER praise is always taken at a dis-
count, therefore, Miller & White invite the pub-
lic to call at their new Boot & Shoe Emporium
and see with their own eyes and determine by their
own judgment, whether or not they are offering a
superior article of Boots & Shoes at a shade lower
than a common article can be bought elsewhere.

October 11, 1853.

KEEP YOUR FEET DRY.

A VERY large supply of Ladies, Gents, Misses
and Children's Rubbers, Sandals, and Over
Shoes just received and for sale cheap at the Shoe
Store of MILLER & WHITE.

October 11, 1853.

MT. VERNON WOOLEN MILL.

THE proprietors respectfully inform Merchants
and DEALERS IN CLOTHS, that the
above Mill is now in successful operation, and are
prepared to furnish on short notice CLOTHS of

SUPERIOR QUALITY AND FINISH
at such prices as will make it to their in-
terest to call and examine our
stock and prices before going
abroad for their supply.

The Mill has been repaired and fitted up in the
best manner, and all work warranted as represented.
Cash paid for Wool.

POTWIN & CURTIS.
Sept. 20, 1853. n22

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—EDITORS NOTICE.

\$1,000 a year! Good active agents wanted im-
mediately to canvass and sell several New and
popular works published June last 1853. They contain
several hundred facts, and are of great interest
and value. Agents are especially wanted in the
Western and Southern States, where they can easily
make from \$50 to \$100 per month. The most
liberal remuneration in regard to terms, &c. are
given to enterprising men.

For particulars requisite etc. Address
C. L. DERRY & Co.
Book publishers and Wholesale Dealers,
Sandusky City Ohio.

To Editors.—Inserting the above and flowing
three times (previous to January 1854) with notice
and remitting us \$7.00 we will send 45 lbs extra
patent News Ink, made by the Buffalo Printing Ink
Company, for whom we are agents, which goes
nearly twice as far, and is much better quality
than any other ink made, or money refunded.

C. L. DERRY & Co. Publishers

MORGAN & CHAPMAN,
ATTORNEYS,
MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

THE undersigned having formed a copart-
nership in the practice of the law, will give
prompt and careful attention to all business en-
trusted to their care.

Office in the same room heretofore occupied by
GEORGE W. MORGAN, on the West side of Main St
corner of Main and Vine Streets,
MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

Sept. 7, 1852. n20-1f

WILLIAM DUNBAR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
Office in Second Street of Woodward's New Block
corner of Main and Vine Streets,
MOUNT VERNON, OHIO.

[d&w]

80,000 BUSHELS OF CORN WANTED.

GROCERIES

Wholesale and Retail.

G. W. MORGAN & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE
now opening one door north of J. E. Wood-
bridge, a

LARGE AND FRESH STOCK
of Groceries, Fruit, Window Glass,
Wooden and Willow Ware,

which they offer to the Trade on fair and reason-
able terms, and by strict attention to business and
the wants of their customers, they feel confident
they can insure to them entire satisfaction, and
hope to merit a share of the

PUBLIC PATRONAGE.

Their stock consists in part of the following articles

TEA.

20 Chests Y. H. Tea, 6 Chests Imperial do
40 Caddies do 5 Chests Gunpowder do
10 Chests of Black Tea.

COFFEES.

60 Bags Rio Coffee, 10 Bags Old Java Coffee.
10 Bags Pepper 10 Bags Spice.

SUGARS.

25 Hds. N. O. Sugar, 10 Bbls Pulverized Sugar
25 Bbls Porto, 2nd do. 10 Bbls Crushed do
10 Bbls Coffee A do 10 Bbls New Congress do
10 Bbls Coffee B do 10 Bbls New Congress do

MOLASSES.

50 Bbls N. O. Molasses, 10 Bbls Excelior Syrup
10 Bbls S. H. do 5 Bbls Stewart's do
Five Barrels Golden Syrup.

TOBACCO.

20 Boxes 8 lump tobacco 10 Boxes 1 lump do
10 Boxes 5 lump do 10 Boxes 1 lump do
10 Boxes Goodwin and Brs Yellow Bank Chewing
5 Boxes Goodwin and Brs Sarsaparilla mixed
Chewing. 5 Boxes Andersons Chewing
15 Kegs Kentucky 6 Twist.

Cigars

Matches

Candles

Dairy Salt

Fats

Butter

Mustard

Indigo

Madder

Corn do

Allum

Manilla Rope

Copperas

do

Rosin

Yeast Powder

Fire Crackers

Dates

Nutmegs

Cinnamon

Cream Tartar

In short every article usually kept by Wholesale
and Retail Groceries of the best quality, and at
low prices as the trade can offer.

W. A. N. E. D.

1000 Bushels Clover seed, 2000 bushels Dried Peaches
1000 bushels Flax seed, 2000 bushels white Beans
1000 bushels Dried Apples, and
1000 Tons of Bags for which we will pay cash or
exchange paper at mill prices. Wanted 10 tons of
Butter
G. W. MORGAN & CO.
Mt. Vernon, Nov. 1, 1853.

MUSICAL TUITION

On the Flute, Violin, Guitar—with Sing-
ing—Piano Forte, Melodeon and
Thorough Bass or the principles
of Harmony.

From the Belfast (Maine) Republican Journal.
TO MY EARLY FRIENDS.

BY C. C. C.

Early Friends! since last we parted,
Life with hand and aim sublime,
Golden sheaves of years have gathered,
In the harvest-field of Time.

We have wandered from each other,
Trotting in a field so wide;
But our hearts, 'e'en as in childhood,
Still are walking side by side.

Ah! I see, as from my labor,
Back a lingering look I cast,
Pictures, drawn by Memory's pencil,
On the canvass of the past;

And my eyes with tears are falling
As I gaze upon the scene,
Tracing there the joys and sorrows
Of the years which intervene.

There is a train of passing moments,
Robed in perfect happiness,
Bear each pleasure's golden chalice,
Laughter-loving youth to bliss.

Happy scenes 'mid woods and waters,
Happy hearts, smiling back in gloe,—
Gone—as ships with sails trimmed outward
Slunk into the sombre sea.

They are gone; and on the door-stone
Where I've laughed in thoughtless play,
Tears have drooped as from the threshold,
Mourning steps have moved away.

Some who used to sit upon it,
Happy in each other's vows,
Mourn in loneliness, while sorrow
Presses with cold lips their brows.

For while Life bound up these moments
Into golden sheaves of years,
Death has thrust his fatal sickle
Dimmed with blood and washed with tears.

And the ears all fully ripened,
And the tender shooting blade
Mingle with the falling moments
In the swath which he has laid.

When the summer smiles upon me,
As it smiled in days of yore,
While the sun steps o'er the threshold
Of the breeze inviting door,
And I see the lively ripples,
Which the lazy zephyr lends,
Curl the lake, above whose waters,
Still the birch in beauty bends:

When the billowy fields of harvest
Wave their riches manifold;
When the orchard on the hill side,
Shows its fruitage red and gold;
When the winds that sweetly wander
With September's golden ray,
Whisper, till the maple blows away,
As her garments drop away:

Oft returning memories echo
From the chambers of my soul,
Like the wind-harp's many voices,
Garbed in music's angel store,
Breathing, 'mid soft-toned melody,
As if hush into death—
Voicing oft a glad'ning chorus
With a full, triumphant breath.

Ever thus are ye remembered,
When the earliest roses bloom—
When the Autumn-leaves are brightened
Fly before the Winter's gloom.
When, upon the snow-fringed house-top,
Howls the wind-voice, high and higher,
Drearily I seem to see you,
As I gaze into the fire.

Early friends! will you recall me
Round the hearth-stone of your hearts
Where 'th' undying fires of friendship
Warmth and cheerfulness impart?
May we not a moment linger
On the glimmering glint of toil,
And though distant with our voices,
Cheer each other's hearts awhile?

Mount Vernon, Ohio, Nov. 1853.

MASSILON MONEY.

We have of late received several communi-
cations relative to the condition of the Bank of
Massilon and value of its notes. We do not
wish to deceive our readers, and therefore have
taken occasion to inquire into its worth. One
broker told us it was worth fifty cents on the
dollar, we called on Dye, who said he would
buy at the same rate. A speculator said it
would bring forty cents, and one reliable bro-
ker said it would soon be worth eighty cents.
Cincinnati Enquirer

De congregation will please to sing de
one thousand two th' psalm, said a Dutch pa-
son, as he gave out the morning hymn.

'There are not so many in the book,' re-
sponded the chorister.

'Well den please to sing as many as dare be.'

'It is said the government has offered a
larger sum than heretofore, to the Indians in
Florida to emigrate, and that they will proba-
bly be induced to accept it.'

A WISE MAN'S OPINION.—Whatever be a
man's station in life, whether higher or lower,
public or private, he will become a better man
and escape many a disaster, if he will listen in
due season to the voice of the intelligent and
the refined among the other sex.

EDUCATION IN TEXAS.—We have about four
hundred and eighty common schools in the
State. These schools are in charge of teach-
ers who are competent generally to bestow a
knowledge of the initiatory branches of a prac-
tical education. We have twenty one high
schools and colleges chartered by our Legisla-
ture, eight female institutions, and thirteen male.
Nine of these are classical in their course.

Flag of the Union.

Gen. Robert Armstrong, public printer
will complete the census work in about a week.
It is to be bound in a single volume of 1,200
pages. The cost of taking and printing the
census of 1850 will be about \$1,818,027,
against \$332,370 in 1840.

Vanity keeps persons in favor with them-
selves who are out of favor with all others.

The notes of the Chataqua, Owego, and
Lewis County Banks are received by our Banks
as usual.—Plaiddealer

From the Life of Isaac T. Hopper.
THE UMBRELLA GIRL.

A young girl, the only daughter of
a poor widow, removed from the coun-
try to Philadelphia to earn her living
by covering umbrellas. She was very
handsome, with glossy black hair, large
beaming eyes, and "lips like wet cor-
al." She was just at that susceptible
age when youth is ripening into wo-
manhood, when the soul begins to be
permeated by "that restless principle
which impels poor humans to seek
perfection in union."

At a hotel near the store for which
she worked, an English traveler, called
Lord Henry Stuart, had taken lodg-
ing. He was a strikingly handsome
man, and of princely carriage. As
this day he passed the store, he en-
countered the umbrella girl, and was attracted
by her uncommon beauty. He easily
traced her to the store, where he soon
after went to purchase an umbrella.

This was followed up by presents of
flowers, chats by the way side, and in-
vitations to walk or ride, all of which
were gratefully accepted by the un-
suspecting rustic; for she was as igno-
rant of the dangers of the city as were
the squirrels of her native fields. He
was merely playing a game for tem-
porary excitement. She, with a heart
full of romance, and a heart melting
under the influence of love, was un-
consciously endangering the happiness
of her whole life.

Lord Henry invited her to visit the
public gardens on the Fourth of July.
In the simplicity of her heart she be-
lieved all his flattering professions, and
considered herself his bride elect; she
therefore accepted the invitation with
innocent frankness. But she had no
dress fit to appear in on such a public
occasion with a gentleman of high
rank, whom she verily supposed to be
her destined husband. While these
thoughts revolved in her mind, her eye
was unfortunately attracted by a beau-
tiful piece of silk, belonging to her em-
ployer. Could she not take it, with-
out being seen, and pay for it secretly
when she had earned money enough?

The temptation conquered her in a
moment of weakness. She concealed
the silk and conveyed it to her lodg-
ings. It was the first thing she had
ever stolen, and her remorse was pain-
ful. She would have carried it back,
but she dreaded discovery. She was
not sure that her repentance would be
met in a spirit of forgiveness.

On the eventful Fourth of July she
came out in her new dress. Lord
Henry complimented her upon her
elegant appearance, but she was not
happy. On their way to the gardens
he talked to her in a manner which
she did not comprehend. Perceiving
this he spoke more explicitly. The
guileless young creature stopped, look-
ed in his face with mournful reproach,
and burst into tears. The nobleman
took her hand kindly and said, "My
dear, are you an innocent girl?"

"I am, I am," she replied, with con-
vulsive sobs. "Oh, what have I done,
or said, that you should ask me such
a question?"

The evident sincerity of her words
stirred the deep fountains of better na-
ture.

"If you are innocent," said he, "God
forbid that I should make you other-
wise. But you accepted my invita-
tions and presents so readily that I
supposed you understood me."

"What could I understand," said she,
"except that you intended to make
me your wife?"

Though reared amid the proudest
distinctions of rank, he felt no inclina-
tion to smile. He blushed, and was
silent. The heartless conventionalities
of the world stood rebuked in the
presence of affectionate simplicity. He
conveyed her to her humble home
and bade her farewell, with a thank-
ful consciousness that he had done no
irretrievable injury to her future pros-
pects. The remembrance of her would
soon be to him as the recollection of
last year's butterflies. With the re-
turn of winter he wept, in bitterness
of heart, over her ruined air castles. And
that dress which she had stolen to
make an appearance befitting his bride!
Oh, what it should be discovered!

And would not the heart of her poor
widowed mother break, if she should
ever know that her child was a thief?

Alas, her wretched forebodings proved
too true. The silk was traced to her;
she was arrested on her way to the
store and dragged to prison. There
she refused all nourishment, and wept
incessantly. On the fourth day, the
keeper called upon Isaac T. Hopper
and informed him that there was a
young girl in prison, who appeared to
be utterly friendless and determined
to die of starvation. The kind-heart-
ed friend immediately went to her
assistance. He found her lying on the
floor of her cell, with her face buried
in her hands, sobbing as if her heart
would break. He tried to comfort
her, but could obtain no answer.

"Leave us alone," said he to the
keeper. "Perhaps she will speak to
me if there is no one else to hear.
When they were alone together, he
put back the hair from her temples,
laid his hand kindly on her beautiful
head, and said in soothing tones, "My
child, consider me as thy father; tell
me all thou hast done, if thou has ta-
ken the silk, let me know all about it."

I will do for thee as I would for my
own daughter, and I doubt not that I
can help thee out of the difficulty."

After a long time spent in affection-
ate entreaty, she leaned her young
head on his friendly shoulder, and sob-
bed out, "Oh! I wish I was dead.
What will my poor mother say, if she
knows of my disgrace?"

"Perhaps we can manage that she
never shall know it," replied he.

Alluring her by this hope, he gradu-
ally obtained from her the whole sto-
ry of her acquaintance with the noble-
man. He bade her be comforted, and
take nourishment; for he would see
that the silk was paid for and the pros-
ecution withdrawn.

He went immediately to her em-
ployer and told him the story.

"This is his first offense," said he.
"The girl is young, and she is the on-
ly child of a poor widow. Give her
a chance to retrieve this one false-
step, and she may be restored to soci-
ety a useful and honored woman. I
will see that thou art paid for the silk."

The man readily agreed to with-
draw the prosecution, and said he
would have dealt otherwise by the
girl if he had known all the circum-
stances.

"Thou should have inquired into
the merits of the case," replied Friend
Hopper. "By this kind of thought-
lessness many a young creature is
driven into the downward path, who
might easily have been saved."

The kind-hearted man next pro-
ceeded to the hotel, and with Quaker
simplicity of speech, inquired for Hen-
ry Stuart. The servant said his lord-
ship had not yet risen. "Tell him my
business is of importance," said Friend
Hopper. The servant soon returned
and conducted him to the chamber.

The nobleman appeared surprised that
a stranger, in the plain Quaker cos-
tume, should intrude upon his luxuri-
ous privacy. When he heard his er-
rand, he blushed deeply, and frankly
admitted the truth of the girl's state-
ment. His benevolent visitor took
the opportunity to bear a testimony
against the selfishness and sin of pro-
fligacy. He did it in such a kind and
fatherly manner, that the young man's
heart was touched. He excused him-
self by saying that he would not have
tampered with the girl if he had
known her to be virtuous. "I have
done many wrong things," said he
"but, thank God, no betrayal of con-
fiding innocence weighs on my con-
science. I have always esteemed it
the basest act of which man is capa-
ble." The imprisonment of the poor
girl, and the forlorn situation in which
she had been found, distressed him
greatly. When Friend Hopper repre-
sented that the silk had been stolen
for his sake, that the girl had thereby
lost profitable employment, and was
obliged to return to her distant home,
to avoid the danger of exposure he
took out a fifty dollar note and offered
to pay her expenses.

"Nay," said Isaac, "thou art a very
rich man, I presume. I see in thy
hand a large roll of such notes. She
is the daughter of a poor widow, and
thou hast been the means of doing her
great injury. Give me another."

Lord Henry handed him another
fifty-dollar note, and smiled as he said,
"You understand your business well.
But you have acted nobly, and I rever-
ence you for it. If you ever visit
England, come to see me. I will give
you a cordial welcome, and treat you
like a nobleman."

"Farewell, friend," replied the Quak-
er. "Though much to blame in this
affair, thou hast behaved nobly. Mayst
thou be blessed in domestic life, and
trifle no more with the feelings of poor
girls; not even with those whom others
have betrayed and deserted."

When the girl was arrested, she had
a sufficient presence of mind to as-
sume a false name, and by that means
her true name had been kept out of
the newspapers. "I did this," said she,
"for my poor mother's sake." With
the money given by Lord Stuart the
silk was paid for, and she was sent
home to her mother well provided with
clothing. Her name and place of re-
sidence forever remained a secret in
the breast of her benefactor.

Years after these events transpired,
a lady called at Friend Hopper's house,
and asked to see him. When he en-
tered the room, he found a handsome-
ly dressed young matron, with a bloom-
ing boy of five or six years old. She
rose quickly to meet him, and her
voice checked as she said, "Friend
Hopper, do you know me?" He re-
plied that he did not. She fixed her
tearful eyes earnestly upon him, and
said, "You once helped me when in
great distress." But the good mission-
ary had helped too many in distress to
be able to recollect her without more
precise information. With tremulous
voice, she bade her son go in the next
room for a few minutes; then, drop-
ping on her knees, she hid her face
in his lap, and sobbed out, "I am the
girl who stole the silk. Oh, where should
I now be if it had not been for you!"

When her emotion was somewhat
calmed, she told him that she had mar-
ried a highly respectable man, a Sen-
ator of his native State. Being on a
visit in Friend Hopper's vicinity, she
had again and again passed his dwell-
ing, looking wishfully at the windows
to catch a sight of him; but when she

attempted to enter courage failed.

"But I must return home to-mor-
row," said she, "and I could not go
away without once more seeing and
thanking him who saved me from ruin."

She recalled her little boy, and
said to him, "Look at him and re-
member him well for he was the best
friend your mother ever had!" With
an earnest invitation to visit her hap-
py home, and a fervent "God bless
you!" she bade her benefactor fare-
well.

One simple vote sent Oliver Crom-
well to the Long Parliament, Charles
Stuart to the scaffold, revolutionized
England, and made Great Britain free.

One vote gave us Texas, made war
with Mexico, purchased California,
turned the tide of emigration, and will
change the destiny of the world.

Rest is a very fine medicine. It
beats sarsaparilla. Let your stomachs
rest, ye dyspeptics. Let your brains
rest, ye wearied and worried men of
business. Rest your limbs, children of
 toil. You can't? Cut off all superflu-
ities of appetite and fashion, and
see if you can't.

A BLACK MAN TURNING WHITE.—The
Indiana State Journal mentions a mu-
latto man, 73 years of age, whose
skin for the last ten years has been
turning white, until now, with the ex-
ception of his face and hands, he is of
as fair complexion as most white peo-
ple.

TURPENTINE LAND SPECULATIONS.—In
the vicinity of Payetteville, North
Carolina, a few years since a gentle-
man reluctantly purchased some 5,
000 acres of turpentine lands at five
cents per acre. He afterwards sold
it for seven cents per acre, thinking
that he had done well. A few days
since the tract, with a good deal in
the vicinity, was taken at \$2 25 per
acre.

GOOD CEMENT.—Take some common
lime and mix it with a quantity of tar-
just enough to make a tough dough.—
Use it quick, because it becomes hard
in a few moments, and will never soak
or crumble. This is a first rate cement
for the purpose of making swine troughs,
feed-boxes, eave-troughs and many
other things.

The Union and the Sandwich Islands.

The Washington Union concludes
an editorial article thus:

Our mission to extend the arena of
republican liberty by giving to the world
a practical and demonstrative proof of
its excellence. When applications are
made for annexation it becomes us to
look to our own interest in deciding the
question. Although our Government
has had nothing to do in bringing about
the state of things which seems likely
soon to result in an application from the
Sandwich Islands for annexation, we
are assured by the doctrine of President
Pierce's Inaugural, as well as by the
American sentiment of the Administration,
that the application will receive
prompt consideration. We cannot for
a moment suppose that the measure
will be seriously embarrassed by the
outrageous pretensions set up in the
protest of the French and British con-
suls. The answer of the American
commissioner, Mr. Severance, is a full
and conclusive reply to those pre-
tensions, and we have no reason to
doubt that the sentiments will be cor-
dially approved by the Administration.

Heavy Robbery of Gold Dust.

Thirty boxes, represented to contain
gold dust, were recently shipped from
San Francisco for Philadelphia, via
Panama, consigned to the American
Exchange Bank. Upon arrival here
they were forwarded to them infor-
co name, where it was ascertained that
two of the boxes were filled with bul-
lets and shot,—an adroit robbery hav-
ing been effected, probably while the
boxes were on board the steamer.—
The insurance will pay, the loss being
\$45,000.

THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER

BY EDWARD J. ELLIS.

THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER is published every Tuesday morning, in Woodward's Building, corner of Main and Vine streets, by EDWARD J. ELLIS, at the following rates:

Per year, in advance, \$1.75
If paid within the year, 2.00
After the expiration of the year, 2.50

No paper will be discontinued except at the option of the publisher until all arrears are paid.

Town subscribers who have their papers left by the carrier will be charged two dollars a year in advance, otherwise two dollars and fifty cents will be charged.

DEMOCRATIC BANNER

MOUNT VERNON:

TUESDAY, : : : : : NOV. 29, 1853.

SOLD OUT.

The undersigned having sold the Banner establishment, will give possession on the first of December next, gives notice to all indebted to the office either for subscription, job work, or advertising, that he is desirous to have a settlement with all on or before that day. We are determined to pay our debts if we can collect enough to do it before taking up our line of march for Oregon, and earnestly hope that all will call on us and pay up before that time. Those who call on us and settle will find it to their interest, but those who wait for us to call on them may expect to pay according to the published terms of the paper.

Subscribers are requested to call without delay and settle by cash or note.

E. J. ELLIS.

P. S. Delinquent subscribers are respectfully informed that after the first of December next, (which makes one year since we commenced) we shall charge two dollars and fifty cents according to the published terms. It is therefore to your interest to pay up before that time and SAVE FIFTY CENTS.

New York.

The telegraph brings us the aggregate vote on each ticket for State officers in New York, in round numbers, as follows:

Whigs 158,000
Soft Shell, 97,000
Hard Shell, 97,000

So it appears if the democracy of the State had remained united the whigs would have been beat 34,000 votes.

New Jersey.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—Whole number of votes cast, 72,842. Majority for Rodman M. Price, 3,782. Democratic majority in the Senate, 8; in the assembly, 14; on joint ballot, 22. So stands the record for 1853.

Georgia.

The Legislature of the State of Georgia assembled at Milledgeville on Monday, the 7th instant, when Hon. John D. Stoll was elected President of the Senate, and Hon. John E. Ward as speaker of the House. Both gentlemen are Democrats. Gov. Cobb delivered his message on Tuesday, the 8th inst., and on the 10th inst. Gov. Johnson was inaugurated.

Illinois Election.

An election was held in Illinois last week for county officers. From the returns received by the Chicago papers, it appears that the democrats have, as usual, carried nearly every county in the State.

Wisconsin Legislature.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin says the democrats will have at least 10 majority in the Senate, and in the Assembly 54 out of the 85 members are democrats. This gives 23 democratic majority in the Assembly, and 33 on joint ballot.

Mississippi Election.

JACKSON, Nov. 12.

The whole democratic State ticket is elected by over 6,000 majority. All the democratic Congressmen are also elected. The anti-Foot majority in the Legislature, on joint ballot, will be over twenty-five. The Hon. Jefferson Davis will probably be chosen U. S. Senator.

The following are the Congressmen elect:—1st District, D. B. Wright, dem.; 2d do., W. S. Barry, dem.; 3d do., O. R. Singleton, dem.; 4th do., W. P. Harris, dem.

The following is the State ticket elected:—Governor, John McRae, dem., Secretary of State, W. H. Muse, dem., State Treasurer, A. M. Jackson, dem., Attorney General, D. C. Glenn, dem.

Massachusetts Election.

Boston, Nov. 15.

Returns from 113 towns show the following result: For Gov., Washburn, whig, 57,682; Bishop, dem., 32,676; Wilson, free soil, 23,459; Wales, hunter, 5,966; scattering, 800.

The whigs have gained in the house. The whigs have also a majority of Senators.

The State School Superintendent.

Mr. BARNEY, the new Superintendent, has lately been giving the people of Dayton a specimen of his manner and ability as a lecturer. The Journal pays him the following neat compliment.

"He demonstrated the advantage as well as the necessity of a system of 'grades'—showing that much valuable time was saved to the pupil—his progress in study greatly promoted, & the whole system of educational machinery kept in motion at a saving of more than a hundred thousand dollars a year.

"There are other features of the new School Law in regard to which many inquiries have been made, but Mr. Barney said he had been prevented by the pressure of other engagements from preparing answers in such a form as he desired.

"Mr. Barney took strong ground in favor of the new School Law—and expressed the ardent hope that it would not be amended until it had been fairly tested. This he said was a position held to be one which the people should pay with all cheerfulness, if it were necessary to sustain the truly American system of education which the law now in force in Ohio, was intended to establish.

"We were much pleased with the lecture and the lecturer. Mr. Barney is a gentleman of enlarged experience, as a teacher; is highly educated, a talented and graceful speaker, indeed his bearing and manner impress his auditors strongly in favor of the man and his mission. He will do honor to the position which he occupies as State Superintendent."

"Honor and Fame from no Conditions Rise."

The Freeman's Journal, in mentioning the election of Mr. Dawson to the New York Legislature from the twelfth Assembly district, remarks as follows:

"We congratulate Mr. Dawson on his election, though we thereby lose a most reliable and excellent carrier of our paper."

The New York Evening Post, in commenting upon Mr. Dawson's election, adduces a similar instance of the ennobling effects of American institutions. It is as follows:

"Mr. Dawson is not the first carrier of a newspaper who has filled a high public trust. The eminent U. S. District Attorney for this city, used, when a lad, to carry to subscribers the newspaper published by his father. He now stands confessedly in the front rank of his profession."

Common Schools in Ohio.

The Ohio Journal of Education estimates that there are in Ohio 12,000 school districts, and 36,000 directors under the new law. There are 830,000 youths between four and twenty-one. Of these, it is estimated that thirty-nine fortieths, or more than 830,000, depend on common schools for their education; and that more than 500,000 will attend school the coming winter. It is further estimated that 50,000 of this number will attend for the first time, and about 40,000 for the last.

Bank of Massillon.

The Massillon News says the not of this bank will probably bring, at that place, thirty cents on the dollar, in the course of a few days "although such purchases for the present must be entirely speculative, as there is nothing definitely known upon which to base a calculation whereby the actual value of the currency may be ascertained." The Cleveland Herald of Saturday evening is informed by a banker of that city who had just returned from N. York, that Mr. Dwight, had stated that "he had sufficient assets to pay all his liabilities, and that, as soon as he had time to make them available, he would redeem every dollar of the Bank of Massillon's bills." This statement, although it may be true, will be received, of course, with a considerable doubt.

The Zanesville Aurora says that Charles Scott, of the Ohio State Journal has failed. His liabilities are stated to be about \$100,000.

Ohio Legislature.

The corrected list of the next Legislature shows the following:

SENATE—Democrats 29
Whigs 7
Free-Soil 2

House—Democrats 35
Whigs 70
Fusionists and Free-Soil 9

Total House 114

Total on joint ballot 131

Total Democrats 96

Dem. majority on joint ballot 61

Ohio Statesman.

Mr. Mitchell's Communication.

Mr. Editor:—I have carefully compared my former communication with Mr. McFarland's, and find none of its statements so denied, as to call for either reiteration or additional proof. I still maintain, that it is the legitimate province of the commission to direct the investment of these, and all other funds of the county.

That there is no other debt of the county to apply them to, unprovided for by this year's taxes, even the bank debt is provided for and was expected to have been paid before this time out of the taxes collected. I also maintain, that the commissioners have the legal power to order the exchange of these drafts for the bonds of the county. But, with all these matters, I have now no longer any official connection; and cheerfully trust them to the hands & control of three as honest men as the county ever had in office, the present board of commissioners.

The assertion of Mr. McFarland, that I am seeking to charge the county with fees as counsel in the Rail Road cases, the settlement of which resulted in securing all this large amount to the county, without having done any service as such, is too well known in this community to be unfounded to require any contradiction from me. The same may be said of the charge that my article was designed to cover up illegal acts of the Commissioners. The article itself is a complete refutation of this, as most of the charges made by the Treasurer. A full and unvarnished statement is there made of all the doings of the Commissioners in the premises.

The subject of the large increase of taxes may need explanation. In his office and the Auditor's office to which he has free access are contained the books and papers from which full explanations can be made. And as he is the only officer whose gain would be worth mentioning from a large increase of the taxes it is most proper he should make the explanation. I can give no better than I did in my former communication. Certainly the Treasurer would not wish to be understood as impugning the honesty, integrity, or even care and foresight, of the Commissioners in this matter!

Certainly it is he himself consulted by the Commissioners as to the necessity of making the levy what it is. The Treasurer's attempt to create the impression that the money was unsafe under the control of the Commissioners, must be a fruitless one in a community where they are as well known as they are in Knox county.

The people can judge of where it is safest when they learn that his bond is for forty five thousand dollars and the tax duplicate without this large sum added amounts to \$36,045. Still I am not afraid of the safety of the funds, for I depend more upon the Treasurer's honesty than I would upon any bond. I only suggest this, that the people may see the force that is to be given, to the great aid made about the certain security they have in the Treasurer's bond. I can think of nothing more which requires notice from me at present.

Any standers there may be in the article I hope to out-live, and fully forget and forgive.

M. H. MITCHELL.

Nov. 24th, 1853.

Thirty-one of the nine hundred officers of the United States Army have died off since the first of January last. This, in time of peace is a very large per centage of deaths, proving beyond question the hazardous nature of the services they are at all times called to render to their country.

The cattle trade of Texas is growing into considerable importance. New Orleans is the market to which it is directed. During the present season, about forty thousand head of beoves crossed the Neuces river at Beaumont, bound for New Orleans, and large herds have also been shipped from Sabine Pass an Indiana.

A Buffalo merchant is now in custody in New York, charged with having obtained some six or eight thousand dollars worth of goods from different firms, on false representations of his solvency.

The whole number of students in the theological, collegiate and preparatory departments of Oberlin College, is 1,305, of whom 726 are males and 579 are females.

A Ghost "Story" is rife in Wetzel county, Va. The Ghost of a man murdered some time ago, it is said, has appeared, and demanded vengeance on his murderer, and a man pointed out as the murderer has actually been arrested, and has confessed to the crime.

Rev. Miss Antoinette L. Brown performed the marriage ceremony for a couple of Friends at Rochester on the 15th ult.

BOY BORN ON THE TRAIN.—On the night train of the Cleveland cars last evening a boy-child was born. The mother was an Irish woman, named Nee. It was proposed to call him Patrick CAR Nee. The father was along—He thought that his wife ought to have waited till she got to Columbus. We will warrant the boy a democrat—a regular progressive.

A gentleman who arrived from England in the steamer, says that a house at Birmingham, England, lately received from a pen maker in New York, an order for fifty working girls. The order was executed in less than one week, and passage was secured for the whole party at 8 pound per girl.

The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures—habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy—occupations that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified, and death less terrible.

If you wish to have a stove made of durable materials, you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water.

A correspondent at Roxbury, Litfield, Co. informs us that Dr. A. W. Penn, of that town, has raised this season from one kernel of corn, sixteen ears, the product from which was 4,209 kernels.—Exchange.

The Newark Times announces the death of Dr. John J. Price, one of the earliest and oldest citizens of that place.

TENNESSEE BANK—DOUBTFUL.

We would do nothing willingly to unjustly prejudice the minds of our people against the Bank of Tennessee, but we think they should know the Leg.ature of that State has been so astonished at a committee of investigation is now setting upon it, to bring out all the facts. The annual Report of the officers, made to the Legislature, now in session, shows that the two items, "Bills and Notes in suit," and "Protested Bills," amount to the enormous sum of eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-nine cents, while the "Expense Account," the "Suspense Account," the "Protest Account," and the real estate owned by the Bank amount to nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars more. The preamble and resolutions of the Legislature, calling for a full exposure, say that the above items, comprising over one million, involve over one-third of the entire capital of Bank and branches. It looks suspicious.—Cincinnati Enq.

Wall Street Financial Morals.

The New York Herald, alluding to the late panic which disclosures of defalcations and thefts on the 18th, made in Wall street, says:

"A clerk in a leading Bank of the city is reported a defaulter to that institution for about \$180,000. Another Bank in the street is minus \$190,000, in the shape of a defalcation; and still another in the same street is minus \$80,000 in the same way. We have not learned the particulars of the last named defalcation; but the first was caused by the stock speculation of the individual referred to, and his friends in the street. The clerk is also said to be implicated in a recent robbery of bills from the counter of the Bank. The cashier received yesterday a letter from an anonymous source, offering to return \$15,000, if no questions were asked, and no proceedings resorted to recover the balance."

Wall street morals are sadly in need of a missionary.

THE RUSSA-TURKISH WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 17.

The latest report states that Bucharest and other cities in Wallachia are in a state of siege; that a portion of the Turks had engaged the Russians near Kalafort, and that the Circassians had obtained still further victories over the Russians.

The rumors of the pacific efforts of Austria continue, and it is now said that Russia encourages them. Every influence is at work, both in London and Paris, to give these efforts success.

The submarine telegraph makes the fight at Gurgovar a pretty serious one, as well as that near Kalafort, the Turks being successful in both.

In the former, two thousand Turks assailed the town; reinforcements were sent; the Turks maintained their ground, and a fierce battle ensued. There was considerable slaughter.

Near Kalafort the conflict began between 4000 on each side. The fight continued fiercely, but the Russians were compelled to retreat with serious loss.

Progress and Improvement of Ireland.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia America says: "The first meeting of the Irish Beet Root Sugar company was held a few days ago. A most satisfactory report was read from the directors and unanimously adopted. The works, it appears, are all erected and operations have commenced. The sugar produced is pronounced to be extremely good, and the prices obtained in London, Dublin, and Belfast, prove, beyond question, that sugar obtained from beet can compete, with success, against the colonial produce of the cane. Ireland is taking the step in the right direction. New looms are fast being introduced; land long suffered to be idle is being brought into cultivation; better wages are being paid, and there is an air of industrial activity prevailing, to which Ireland has been quite unaccustomed. What may not five years of persevering energy and proper appropriation of capital do for this long suffering country."

OHIO REAL ESTATE.

Every six years, by law, there is a re-valuation of the real estate of Ohio for taxation. The last valuation was in 1847, when the entire taxable property of the State, at cash values, amounted to about \$475,000,000. We learn that the returns for the new valuation are nearly complete, and the Auditor of State estimates that they will vary but slightly from \$800,000,000; showing an increase of taxable in six years of \$325,000,000, or nearly 70 per cent. What a commentary this on the growth of the great West. We have no doubt that Indiana, Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin, Kentucky and Tennessee will show an equal increase in the same period. A large part of this increase may be justly imputed to the completion of the rail-roads in the West, every one of which, now in operation, is paying largely.—Forest City Dem.

A General Revenue Law.

The last Congress passed a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to have prepared and submitted to its next session a general revenue law, with the view of superceding all existing laws on the subject. The resolution embraces every branch connected with the service, and is even so broad in its construction as to include the revisions of the Tariff. The secretary is preparing a report in conformity with the resolution, in which as much of the subject except the Tariff, will be commented upon.—B. Reporter.

From the Washington Star.

Congress—Organization of the House.

Up to this time nothing has been developed to lead to the knowledge of who is to be the Speaker. Indeed; so far, any expression of opinion here or elsewhere on the subject would be the merest guess work. We doubt whether any one aspirant for the position will poll more than twenty-five votes in the caucus on the first ballot, and shall be by no means surprised to see three, four or five gentlemen running; at first, about even. The unusually large proportion of new members; and the fact that the Administration will leave the matter wholly in the hands of the House themselves, together, give rise to much of this uncertainty. The "Hard" and "Soft" question is destined to have very little weight indeed in shaping the result. Thus, outside of the New York delegation, there are not twenty Representatives earnestly sympathizing with the Hards, (on the slavery matter) and more than one half of them are very "soft" indeed, upon all questions except the Administration treating all alike who pledge themselves to the Baltimore platform. That is, they are for rigid economy, and no special favors. Perhaps ten of the New York Hards, and as many others, may be willing to strive to reopen the slavery question by taking an anti-Administration stand upon it at the start; and it may be that ten others will consent to act with them from personal disappointment about office for friends, or to check-mate the well known determination of the President with reference to expenditures from the National Treasury; accountability of those entrusted with public funds, &c. Were it certain that all the whigs would act together, and with these gentlemen, the combination would be threatening. But that is impossible; fire and water being not more clearly antagonistic than such anti-Democrats as Mr. Giddings, on the one hand, and Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, on the other. There will be at least half a dozen members of Mr. Giddings' stripe on the slavery question, who will probably from no combination like to end in opening the Treasury door very wide, and, least of all, for the ingress and egress, without question, of the lobby members from New York, who have regularly attended her for many years past, all of whom are "Hard" Democratic leaders at home, with the exception of the handful who held federal office not long since. The question of the future management of the public lands must exercise a powerful influence in determining the choice of the Speaker; some fifty members in all, coming from public lands, districts and States, wherein a politician's position and labors in that connection determine his future fortune as a public man.

Mr. Soule in Spain.

HON. PIERRE SOULE, our Minister to Spain, was admitted to an audience with the Queen on the 23d ult., when he addressed her as follows:

"MADAM.—In delivering the letter which accredits me as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the court of your Majesty, I cannot dispense with expressing the satisfaction I experience in having only to give the most friendly assurances to your royal person, and the people confided to your direction and solicitude. The respected chief who presides at this moment over the destinies of America anxiously desires that the best understanding should characterize the relations of his government with that of your Majesty, and it would be to me a gratification, as it is a duty, to cultivate and develop every event calculated to render more intimate the ties of interest which exist between Spain and the United States, and to strengthen the bonds which unite the power. I offer, madam, to your Majesty my sincere wishes for the welfare of your royal person and august family. May the reign of your Majesty be fortunate and fruitful in events destined to render your people happy and prosperous."

To this address the Queen replied as follows:

"MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE.—I have heard with satisfaction the assurances you have given me relative to the friendly sentiments of the President of the United States, and I feel pleasure in assuring you that they are not surpassed by those which animate me for his person and for your country. Those new assurances, always grateful to me, convince me more and more of the interest which Spain, as well as the United States, have to preserve and draw closer their former relations. In me your Excellency will find the best dispositions, and in my government the sincerest co-operation, for the accomplishment of so important and so desirable an object."

HORSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the returns of the census of 1850, there were then 4,335,358 horses in the United States, exclusive of those in cities; which were not enumerated. Adding these we may estimate the number now at 4,500,000. Averaging their value at \$50 each and the aggregate value is \$225,000,000. There is one horse to every five persons in the United States, New York has one to every seven persons; Pennsylvania one to every six; Ohio one to every four, and Kentucky one to about three persons. The United States has three times as many horses as Great Britain. France has 3,200,000 horses.

The art of economy is driving in as much as one can; but unfortunately

young ladies will apply this 'drawing in' to their bodies, when they wish to avoid anything like a waist.

Paddle your own Canoe.

Young man, you must paddle your own canoe! It is on the whole better that you should. See that young man who gets into a canoe, bought with the money of his parents or his friends.—When the vessel is launched, he must have it paddled by hired hands, while he lolls back, and sees nothing but an unsubstantial shadow of himself in the smooth waters. By and by the canoe, through carelessness and presumptuous steering; is dashed among the rapids and goes down. Should he come up again, he finds that he is abandoned by all, and that he has made a wreck where he might have made a fortune.

Young man or woman, paddle your own canoe! Even if you are favored with parents or friends who can give you one, be sure you earn it by the worthiness of your lives. In high purposes in noble resolve, in generous deeds, in purity and virtuous endurance, and blameless conversation, let your endeavors to paddle your own canoe be seen by all. Pull away! If the paddle breaks by striving against the rapids, have another ready. If you have but one, pull away with the stump of the old. Don't relax one effort. One stroke lost, and it may be the fatal one. Pull away! Your canoe, if you have built it like your friend, of the right material in your character, will hold as long as yourself will. Pull away and before long you may find yourself in as fair a haven as the man that "paddles his own canoe."

The Duty to the Country which the President will Discharge.

The "Utica Observer," in transferring to its columns an article from the Union, accompanies it with the expression of the subjoined patriotic sentiments:

"There are thoughts in the annexed article from the Washington Union that will meet with warm assent from many a worthy citizen, and rouse the confidence and hopes of every true patriot, under whatever party he may be classed. Our confidence in the integrity and firmness of the President has in nowise been shaken since his advent to office. His cabinet is composed of men of the right spirit to withstand the assaults of corruption, and we entirely mistake the temper of the American people if the present administration is not most triumphantly sustained when its real merits shall be made known and become appreciated."

"The course that President Pierce has marked out for himself is not a path of ease that is strewn with roses, but it is the road to honor and duty, which, when well traveled, never fails to be rewarded by the lasting renown which arises from the grateful applause of a nation saved from imminent peril by the sterling integrity of a patriotic Chief Magistrate who frowns upon dishonesty and strikes down corruption."

A Vessel Blown up with 400 barrels of Powder.

On the 1st of April, the Victorian sailed from London for port Phillip, Australia, and on the 13th June it was discovered on fire, within a few days' sail of port, the passengers then for the first time, being advised that were 400 barrels of powder included in her large and valuable cargo. The account describes the tragedy thus:

"It was about ten o'clock at night, and the terror and alarm that instantly followed among the crew, who were cognizant of the 'magazine' beneath them, was of a character not easily to be described. The captain and the passengers had, two or three days previously, noticed a rattling noise underneath the cabin flooring, as if some of the cargo had got adrift, and rolled about every time the vessel lurched over; and amid this rattling noise on the evening in question, the passengers discovered smoke issuing through the cabin flooring."

"It appears that they were ignorant of the existence of the magazine till they heard some one exclaim, 'My God! the powder!' All hands instantly turned to launch the long boat, but this was unsafe, having by some accident been stove, one of the quarter boats was lowered. Not a moment was to be lost. Brief as the interval had been the fire burst forth into the cabin, and the flames were issuing out of the companion. A rush filled the boat, and in another moment the men were pulling away from the vessel with every nerve. Happily the boat contained the whole of the people. They had scarcely reached half a mile from the burning ship before the 400 barrels of powder blew up with terrific force. The ship appeared to be lifted bodily out of the water, and then, with the remaining portion of the cargo, shattered to atoms, and hurled to an immense distance. The sea for miles was covered with her fragments. Some fell into the boat and nearly swamped it, and some of the crew were much burned by the explosion. The poor creatures were exposed in the boat, without provisions of any description; not even water, for 56 hours, when they were sighted by the bark Tulesina, bound to Melbourne, which immediately bore down and took them on board, evidently very much exhausted."

Girls as waiters at Hotels.

A hotel keeper from Boston, who took dinner a few days ago at Clarendon, tells us that the prettiest sight he saw in New York was when the dining-room doors were thrown open and two rows of trim-looking girls, all dressed in pink dresses and white aprons, with their hair plaited, and trimmed in uniform, presented themselves on either side of the long tables ready to wait on the guests at dinner. He says that he wants no better waiters than these girls, and would be glad to get as good ones for his own house in Boston.

Railroad Accidents.

A collision occurred on Monday night, 14 miles this side of Galion, between the trains going to Cleveland and coming to this city, which did some mischief. The engine of the Cincinnati train was knocked off the track, and reduced to a perfect "smash up,"—damaged to the amount of probably a couple of thousand dollars. The tender was also thrown off, and broken up badly. The next car to it was smashed up. No one was injured, except a boy, who was pitched into a mud hole and had his hand bruised.

The Plain Dealer, of Tuesday evening, says:

As soon as the collision took place, the engineer of the detached locomotive put on a full head of steam and jumped off, leaving it with no one on board. Away it flew on the main track (the switch being changed) at a tremendous speed—forty or fifty miles an hour. On, on, it dashed, a huge iron fiend, unguided, and thundering along for thirteen miles, it had exhausted steam, and came to a halt one mile from Galion.

A hand car was procured and the engineer started up in pursuit of the runaway engine. It was captured and brought back. The track was cleared of the broken up cars, and the Cincinnati train started off for this city arriving here this afternoon.

Woman's beauty.

It is not the smiles of a pretty face, nor the tint of her complexion, nor the beauty and symmetry of her person, nor the costly dress or decoration, that compose woman's loveliness. Nor is it the enchanting glance of her eye with which she starts such lustre on the man she deems worthy of friendship, that constitutes her beauty. It is her chast conversation, the sensibility, and purity of her thoughts, her affable and open disposition, her sympathy with those in adversity, her comforting and relieving the afflicted in distress, and above all the humbleness of her soul, that constitutes the true loveliness of woman.

A Trot of One Hundred Miles.

The most extraordinary feat upon the records of the turf was accomplished on Saturday last, over the Union Course, Long Island. A wager was offered, about a year ago, of \$3,000 to \$1,000, that no horse in the northern part of the United States could be produced within one year, that could trot one hundred miles in nine hours. The bet was accepted, and Mr. C. COSTER, the owner of a powerful full blooded gelding, at once commenced training his horse for the great feat. The opinion was general that the hundred miles could not be made within the specified, but it was accomplished with four minutes and seven seconds to spare—the time being 8 hours, 55 minutes and 53 seconds. The first mile was done in 4:36—the last in 5:03. The quickest time was on the twenty-ninth mile, 4:31—the longest on the fifty-second, 10:25. The time on the last 50 miles averaged between 5 and seven minutes per mile. The exertion, as might have been expected, proved too much for the poor animal, as, by telegraphic despatch to the Cleveland papers of the 15th, we learn that he died on the evening of the day of the race. The nearest approach ever made to this feat was in trotting of one hundred miles in ten hours, and even that has been done but once or twice. The gettens-up of the match are deserving of the severest condemnation for their brutality, as the chances were a million to one in favor of the death of the horse.—Detroit Free Press.

they had no time to talk to us. Mr. Nichol, who is a singer, struck up a Methodist song, to the tune of the "Old Folks at Home," and after listening a moment their rude throats fell from their hands, the work was stopped, and with eyes glistening and mouths extended, they drank in the music, & sat like statues, until the song was ended. Bonito, my bonito (good, very good), said they, as they resumed their work; and not another word could we get out of them. Verily, there is music in the "Old Folks at Home."

"OLD FOLKS AT HOME."—John Greiner, formerly State Librarian at Columbus, and recently Ind an Agent in New Mexico, has returned to Santa Fee on a private adventure, and in a letter to the Ohio State Journal, says:

We also met, on the Arkansas, a number of Koways, with their wives and children. Some of the women were at work dressing sheep-skins, & making lariats, and wishing to make their acquaintance, we took a seat among them; but they were too busy—

Steamboat Burning.

From Sidney C. Burton's statement in the Cleveland Herald, we take the following:

"My investigations in Missouri led to the information that there was a man in the Ohio penitentiary who could make important revelations touching the objects of my inquiry. I at once found him. He told me that sixteen years before the time of our interview, a party of nine formed themselves into a company to burn steamboats and get false insurances, and he gave me the names. He also gave the names of other persons, two of whom I visited, & they corroborated his statement in important particulars. The company continued its operations up to 1849, when they dissolved. Two of them are now dead, and the rest reside in N. York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago. All of them are quite wealthy save one, and he has a handsome property. The number of lives which I have ascertained to have been lost by the operations of this company, are four hundred and sixty three."

